

SETTLED AT LAST.

Final Vote on the Tariff Bill to be Taken To-day.

THE DEFINITE UNDERSTANDING

Reached Enforcing the Five Minute Debate Rule.

THUS LIMITING DISCUSSION.

The Announcement of the Agreement Led to a General Exchange of Congratulations Among Senators—Senator Pettus' Anti-Tariff Amendment Defeated, and Allen's Beet Sugar Bounty Proposition Laid on the Table—Result of the Republican Senatorial Caucus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—The final vote on the tariff bill will be taken in the senate before adjournment to-morrow, a definite agreement, as reported by all parties, having been reached at the close of the debate to-day.

The agreement is as follows: "That debate on the tariff bill shall proceed under the five minute rule after 1 p. m. to-morrow, and that the final vote on the bill shall be taken before adjournment to-morrow."

Mr. Allison did not ask that the hour for the vote be set, being content with the positive agreement that it should be some time to-morrow. The limitation of speeches after 1 p. m. to five minutes will bring the debate within narrow limits.

The announcement by the vice president that the agreement was perfected, led to a general exchange of congratulations among senators.

During the day the anti-tariff question was debated at length and Mr. Pettus' amendment on the subject was defeated 33-34.

Mr. Allen, (Neb.), again offered the amendment for a one-fourth cent bounty on beet sugar. It led to lively and somewhat personal speeches from the two Nebraska senators, after which the Allen amendment was tabled—37-3, the Populists and silver Republicans being the only ones recorded against the motion to table.

Secretary Gage's Suggestion.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—It is learned that Secretary Gage has written a letter to Senator Allison suggesting the advisability of putting a tax of one cent a pound on all refined sugar made from sugar imported prior to the passage of the pending tariff bill. It is the opinion of the customs officials of the treasury that this duty would increase the government revenues by several millions, and that the hardship would fall on those best able to bear it. What action the senate committee will take on the suggestion is not known.

SENATORIAL CAUCUS

Decided Not to Present the Beet Sugar Bounty Amendment.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Republican senatorial caucus to-day decided to not again present a beet sugar bounty amendment to the tariff bill, and Senator Allison was authorized to move to have the amendment offered by Senator Allen tabled. There was also a general agreement to take up the Thurston beet sugar bounty bill as an independent measure the first thing after congress meets next December.

The discussion in the caucus bore mainly upon the question of policy in postponing the bounty matter, and there were several brief speeches made bearing upon both sides of the suggestion that it should go over. Senator Aldrich was the first to make a general outline of the course, which was ultimately agreed upon, including the postponement of the entire question until next December. The motion to this effect was, however, made by Senator Morrill, after a motion made by Senator Davis to stand by the finance committee in withdrawing the amendment had carried. Senator Foraker suggested that the entire question should be left open, leaving each Republican senator to cast his vote in the senate as he should choose, independent of party affiliations. He said in making this suggestion that an effort to lay the amendment on the table might lead to filibustering tactics, and cause more delay than would the opposite course of permitting the amendment to go to a vote of the senate.

This view was antagonized, however, by other senators, who said the Democrats would hold the bill up indefinitely as long as there was any possibility of the amendment passing, and that the only way of insuring a speedy vote was for the party as a whole to support a motion to table. This opinion was so general that Mr. Foraker did not press his motion and no vote was taken upon it.

Sensors Thurston, Perkins, Gear and other western senators held out quite stiffly for the incorporation of the bounty provision in the tariff bill, but when the decision was made against them acquiesced in it gracefully.

PEARY'S EXPEDITION.

Object of His Present Trip is to Bring Back the Cape York Meteorite.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—"Lieut. Peary's trip north at this time," said Gen. Greely, the Arctic explorer, to-night, "is not intended to be a polar expedition so much as it is for the purpose of bringing back an immense meteorite from the vicinity of Cape York. Inasmuch as Lieut. Peary will return this year from his expedition and will only be accompanied by possibly a dozen persons, most of them scientific men, it will partake more of a summer excursion trip than a polar expedition. The party will go up the west coast of Greenland to about seventy-six degrees north, where this meteorite is situated, and renewed attempts will be made to get it aboard the bark-rigged steamer Hope, which has been rigged for getting the expedition at St. John's, N. B.

"This meteorite, by the way, has been known to Arctic explorers for the past eight years, it having been first discovered by Capt. Ross in 1848. As near as can be ascertained from its general appearance, the meteorite weighs about 350 tons, and is a pretty bulky mass of material. Lieut. Peary made an unsuccessful attempt some time ago to get this meteorite aboard the craft in which he had entered the northern waters, but there was some miscalculation which rendered his efforts unsuccessful for the time being. Now, however, he will go better prepared with materials for getting the meteorite aboard the Hope and bringing it to this country, as Lieut. Greely did the obelisk from Egypt which is now in Central park, New York.

While on this journey north Lieut. Peary will make arrangements with the

Esquimaux whom he meets to gather dogs, sleds, furs and other materials such as may be needed for an Arctic trip next year, and will endeavor to carry out his plan for establishing bases of supplies at different places in the north, so that they will be all ready for him and the members of his party when they start next year. Several scientific men have been invited by Lieut. Peary to accompany him on his present journey, and assurances have been given that under no circumstances will there be any attempt made this year to go where there is the least danger. Cape York country, which will probably be the last stopping place of the expedition before returning to the United States, is the rendezvous for sealers and whalers who have come down from the Arctic regions for the winter, consequently there will be no danger of any kind from such an expedition as Lieut. Peary proposes this year."

POSTMASTERS AND PENSIONERS.

A Hot Fight Made Over the Palatine Office—Patents Granted.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—Representative Dayton to-day recommended for appointment fourth class postmasters as follows: Palatine, Marion county, James L. Staley; Woodford, Hardy county, E. O. Harwood; Rivesville, Marion county, Isaac J. Parsons; Doman, Hardy county, Amanda J. Doman.

The decision in the Palatine case was reached only after one of the most spirited contests which has occurred over a fourth class appointment in the second district. There were four prominent candidates, the successful man being endorsed by the entire county Republican committee, the local member of the congressional committee, the chairman of the state committee and by a petition bearing a third more names of patrons than any of the others. Three good men are out, evenly matched and each worthy, but in determining the contest Mr. Dayton says he followed his rule of recommending the man who secured the endorsement of the party committee.

Commissions have been issued to West Virginia postmasters as follows: Archibald, Calhoun county, M. Low; Clements, Harbours county, Anderson; Collins, Boone county, Upshur county, E. H. Knabenshue.

Patents have been issued to West Virginia inventors as follows: Hiram S. Bloom, Bayard, saw handle; Alexander M. Miller, Addison, attachment for stove or range; Ralph R. Spears, Wheeling, machine for raming axle boxes.

Representative Dayton introduced the following private pension bills as follows: To grant a pension to J. P. King, late of company G, Eleventh West Virginia volunteers; to grant a pension to William Sheppard, late of company A, Sixteenth Indiana volunteers; to V. S. Martin, late of company C, First Illinois volunteers; pension to J. J. Coon, a pilot in the service of the United States from 1855; pension to A. G. Kiddy, late of company D, One Hundred and Thirty-third regiment, Virginia home guards; pension to R. A. Little, battery B, First West Virginia artillery; pension to D. W. Metheny, company B, Fourth Virginia cavalry; pension to Addison Wisner, company E, Tenth West Virginia infantry.

POPULIST CONFERENCE.

Measures Taken for a Reorganization of That Party.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 6.—The national conference of the People's party reassembled in the hall of the house of representatives at 9:30 o'clock to-day. It was expected that the committee on resolutions would present their report, but the chairman announced that the report would not likely be ready before noon. Several resolutions were introduced and referred to the committee and the conference took a recess for a short time.

At the expiration of the recess the conference was again called to order and an announcement made that the committee on resolutions would report early in the afternoon. The conservative element controls the committee and has agreed upon a report that palliates the past and expresses hope for the future. This is not satisfactory to the Texas and Georgia people, nor to the large percentage of the delegates from the other states, and a substitute will be offered. This substitute will provide for a committee to call a national convention to name a new national committee that the party may be reorganized. The committee on resolutions completed their report at 1:45 o'clock and it was read at 2 o'clock. It is understood there will be two minority reports involving the plan of organization.

The report of the committee on resolutions provides for the appointment of a committee on organization composed of three from each state, the chairman to be elected by the conference. It also provides for an executive committee of five to co-operate with the national executive committee, when that committee acts upon the line of Populist principles. This committee will act until the next national convention.

The report declares in favor of thorough organization and education even by civil districts if necessary.

When the reading of the report was finished Mr. Howard, of Alabama, seconded the motion to adopt the report. Mr. Hougham, of Missouri, called for the reading of the minority report and moved to table the majority report.

The afternoon session was devoted to the discussion of an address to the people, which was adopted. The address is lengthy and scores both Republican and Democratic parties; declares against fusion; says free silver will not bring relief until trusts, combines and rings are abolished; reaffirms the platform of the party; especially as to the initiative and referendum, and calls upon all to join in the contest it is waging. A plan for reorganizing and building up the party was adopted, the chief points of which are:

The election by this conference of a national organization committee to be composed of three members from each state here represented, said members to be selected by the several state delegations.

The national organization committee of the People's party chosen by this conference shall have full power and authority to call a national convention of the party or to submit any question to the voters of the party on the referendum plan whenever they may determine that the best interests of the party require the same.

The organization committee in accordance with the terms of the plan was appointed. Milton Parker, Dallas, Texas, was elected chairman; W. S. Morgan, Arkansas, secretary; Dr. Crowe, Alabama, treasurer.

The following executive committee was appointed: A. A. Gunley, Louisiana; Colorado Peak, of Georgia; Ignatius Donnelly, Minnesota; Abe Steinhilber, Kansas; L. C. Bateman, Maine.

The conference at 7:30 p. m. adjourned sine die.

Monongahela Commemoration.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Assistant Secretary Vandervip to-day issued a warrant in favor of the Monongahela Navigation company for \$3,601,613, being the amount of a final judgment of condemnation of all the property and appurtenances of that company. The property was condemned for the purpose of improving the Monongahela river in accordance with the river and harbor act of June 3, 1894.

STRIKE OF MINERS.

Sixty-two Railroad Mines in Pittsburgh District Idle

AND TWENTY-SIX IN OPERATION

A Fair Estimate Shows that About 12,000 Miners Have Quit Work—One of the Prominent Operators Emphatic in His Statement that the Strike would be a Failure—President Hatchford, of the United Mine Workers, Takes the Opposite View, and Expresses Himself as Confident of the Outcome.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6.—The strike orders of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America was obeyed by from 12,000 to 15,000 of the 21,000 miners in the Pittsburgh district to-day. The great struggle is on in earnest and the developments of the next few days will determine the success or failure of the fight for a uniform mining rate. Pittsburgh is the pivotal point in the five states engaged in the contest, and the success of local officials in their efforts to secure a general suspension in this district will have an important bearing on the outcome of the movement. While it is estimated that at least two-thirds of the miners have thrown down their picks, enough men are still at work, however, to seriously impair the chances unless they can ultimately be brought out. This, P. R. Dolan confidently claims can be done. The operators, on the other hand, are in no wise disconcerted, and assert that the strike cannot succeed.

The first break in the operators' ranks was made this afternoon by J. W. Steer, of the O. I. C. mine at Rossville. The diggers refused to work and the mine was closed down, but a notice was posted that after to-day the 69-cent rate would be paid. It is not likely that the officials will allow the men to work until a majority of the operators have agreed to the miners' demands.

MANY MINES IDLE

But a Number Continue Operations in Spite of the Strike Order.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6.—According to estimates of the miners' officials, 62 railroad mines are idle and 25 are still in operation. They reported that in a number of cases they had heard no news from certain mines and take it for granted in many cases that they are in operation. The mines idle are: Anderson, Allen, Amvill, Summer Hill, Beechmont, Nixon, Big Chief, Hackett, Federal, Lower Hill, Young Gas, Germania, Harrison Gas, Banksville, Cliff, Montour, Fair Haven, Lake Shore, Webster, Star, Mansfield No. 2, Moon, Cherry, National, Eclipse, Brier Hill, Essen Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Chartiers, Hickman, Laurel Hill Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Bishop, Nickel Plate, Boyd, Grant, Osceola, Slope, Belle Vernon, Standard, Phoenix, O. I. C., Stockdale, Shepherd, Pacific, Atlantic, Ocean Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Guffey, Oak Ridge, Creedmoor, Pan Handle and Manow.

Those reported working are as follows: Boone, Young Slope, Harrison, Allison, Eureka, Banning, Oak Hill, Plum Creek, Sandy Creek, Whitsett, Dorr, Painter, Boreland, Gastonville, Snowden, Port Royal, Jumbo, Champron, Glenashaw, Ellettsville, Willow Grove, Washington Nos. 1 and 2, Smithton, West Newton and Luck Haven.

The miners' officials say the operators will claim a mine to be in operation as long as there are but two men at work. The operators claim that the Pan Handle mines, operated by M. A. Hanahan, where the ironclad agreement is in force, worked as usual to-day. The miners, on the other hand, maintain that the Miller's and Thomas Run district, where these mines are located, is out on a strike. The operators themselves admit that there were not the usual number of men at work in the Snowden and Gastonville mines, operated by the Pittsburgh and Chicago company, where the ironclad agreement is also in force.

A fair estimate shows that there are about 10,000 of the 12,000 railroad miners now out. A list of the mines idle along the rivers could not be obtained here to-night, and reports concerning the river situation are conflicting. The operators assert that the river mines are nearly all running, while the miners' officials claim they are all idle. Specials from Monongahela City say that 8,000 out of the 8,000 river miners are on a strike.

W. P. De Armit, president of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, was emphatic in his statements that the strike would be a failure. "We had more men at work to-day," said he, "than any day for a number of years after a holiday. I attribute this to the fact that the men came to work because they did not care to be identified with this movement. More than twenty-five mines were working in the Pittsburgh district to-day."

At the miners' headquarters President Dolan was apparently in the best of humor. He had received reports from nearly every part of the district and seemed pleased with the prospects. "More miners will join the movement before the end of the week," said he, "and I am perfectly satisfied with the progress made. Yet there are some mines that I hoped would be idle that were running to-day."

PRESIDENT HATCHFORD.

Of the United Mine Workers, Expresses Himself as Confident of Success.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 6.—President Hatchford, of the United Mine Workers, is greatly pleased with the progress of the present strike, and regards the outlook as exceedingly bright. Speaking of the situation to-day President Hatchford said:

"In some disorganized districts the miners are holding back to satisfy themselves that the movement will be general before taking part in it. On this point," said President Hatchford, "they need have no doubt. Nor should they manifest any weakness by urging others to take the initiative. The movement is for the benefit of the whole, and will require the efforts of all to ensure success. It is sincerely hoped that this spirit will not long continue to exist. Men never free themselves by inviting the other fellow to go foremost to the fight."

Speaking of the magnitude of the strike and the interest being taken in it, President Hatchford said: "The enormity of this movement is attracting the attention of the country. Our national legislators and members of the national cabinet express some alarm at this outcome of the present conflict. This is the first time in the history of the mining trade that the regulation of wages and our trade affairs has given high class any particular concern. We are pleased to know that even now interest is being expressed in the peaceful solution of this and future difficulties."

In regard to legislation for the benefit of the miners and working men, President Hatchford said:

"National legislation looking to the establishment of a shorter eight-hour work day, and the enactment of a minimum wage law, as well as national arbitration for the settlement of future difficulties, may be expected. This, however, will depend upon ourselves. If our miners content themselves with their lot, if they are satisfied to live in slavery, our national Congress will offer but little objection. It is to be hoped every man in this country will lay down his pick and thereby do his part to bring about a better system for himself and his posterity."

"In summing up the whole situation, I am well pleased and feel really confident of the outcome. Our miners have an opportunity at this time which they have never had before. They must take advantage of it. They may never have it again."

"The press, the pulpit and the people are almost united in their support. Offers of assistance have come from state and national unions. The labor league of Pennsylvania, which is a strong and powerful organization, at a meeting held in Pittsburgh on Sunday last, resolved to sustain the miners and give them material aid if it be required."

"With all these influences and many others that might be enumerated the future of the mining industry will occupy a higher plane, and at least the necessities of life will be ensured to those dependent on that branch of industry."

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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

San Francisco Ready to Receive the Delegates—Enormous Attendance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 6.—All is now in readiness for the great Christian Endeavor convention. About 6,000 delegates will arrive to-day, and twice as many more to-morrow.

The baggage room of the ferry depot is crowded with trunks and valises. Last night seven or eight thousands of pieces of baggage piled in great heaps under the steel arches awaiting orders and there were many pieces in these piles that owners were looking for, but could not find. About fifteen carloads of baggage are due to arrive to-day.

To-night the great chorus, the concert chorus and the bouquet chorus will give their concert in the mechanics' pavilion. These are the singers who are to furnish the music at all the Endeavor meetings and to-night they will be divided into four sections, alternating the places of their appearance, and so singing simultaneously at different meetings.

The transformation wrought in the pavilion will be a surprise to the thousands who are familiar with its ordinary appearance. The seating arrangements have been entirely changed and the roof has been given a tent like appearance by white canvas covering, which hides completely the sight from the pillars, and will prevent the distraction of sound among the sharp ribs of the building. All around the concert room are the booths of the different Endeavor unions.

The 1897 committee is now agitating the question of including the shipping in the harbor to display flags and bunting during the convention. There is a probability that Lieutenant-Governor Jeter will be on hand to welcome the Endeavorers when they gather in the bay concert hall, Tuesday. Secretary Baer says the visitors will be more than pleased with the preparations for their reception and the hearty welcome that awaits them.

The sixteenth international convention he did not hesitate to declare, would eclipse all past conventions of the Christian Endeavor and would be a lasting monument to the generosity of the people on this far western shore.

Among the Endeavorers who have come across the sea to attend the convention, is Miss E. J. Newton, of Foo Chow, the representative of the Endeavor societies in China. With her is Miss Carmo Hostetter, who has come all the way from Tokio to be in attendance at the convention. Miss Newton has brought with her a silken banner to be presented to the Christian Endeavor society that donated the largest sum of money to the foreign missions. It is the gift of the Foo Chow Christian Endeavor Union, whose greetings to the society were forwarded to General Secretary Baer by the secretary, Ling Muk, before they decided to send a delegation.

One of the most interesting features at the Mechanics' pavilion will be the re-production of the early California mission, which will constitute the headquarters of the missionary extension society under the direction of Miss M. B. Berry, state superintendent of missions for the Christian Endeavor union.

The entrance to this interesting exhibit will be so fashioned as to represent exactly one of the oldest missions in the state.

In the tower which rises at the northwest corner of this structure, will be hung a bell taken from an old mission, which has been for some time past reposing silent in the Park museum. The bell is the property of Mrs. William Garrett and is loaned for the occasion. Five minutes before each session of the convention opens, this bell will ring, as it did a hundred years ago to call the faithful to services.

COURTS APPEALED TO

To Protect the Wheeling & Lake Erie Miners at Work.

CINCINNATI, O., July 6.—A very important step was taken here to-day in connection with the coal miners' strike which puts the power of the United States against all violence in at least a portion of the territory in Ohio. An order of the United States circuit court, southern district of Ohio, eastern division, was made by Judge Taft, upon a showing made by Myron T. Herrick and Robert Bickensderfer, receivers of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway company, and of the Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh coal company, whereby the United States marshal is directed to protect their miners at work, and to prevent unlawful interference with the operation of their railway.

Coal in Storage.

COLUMBUS, O., July 6.—Mr. A. Brenholz, who manages the home office of the general Hooking Coal Company, says there is at least 150,000 tons of coal in storage in the northwest. He estimates that this will supply all demands for at least four months, no matter how general the strike becomes.

There is considerable coal on the Ohio docks ready for shipment by lake, but this coal will not be sent west. It will be held for the purpose of supplying transient trade. With respect to a supply for the railroads, it is estimated that different companies have enough coal on hand to last them about six weeks.

Miners in Distress.

COLUMBUS, O., July 6.—Monday's Dispatch contained telegrams from the Valley, showing that the miners were not in good financial shape, owing to the fact that they have not had much work for months back. Messrs. Adam Hallam, Asa Stevenson, Benjamin Nichols and J. C. Call, miners of Oakdale, Athens county, are in the city for the purpose of making a canvass for contribution to a fund to relieve the miners of any distress which this strike might cause. They have been here for a day or two and make personal visits to the different shops and places of business in the central part of the town. They have divided the city into districts.

Looking to Arbitration.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 6.—The Indiana Labor Commission to-day sent letters to the labor commissions of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois, inviting them to meet with the Indiana commission in this city at as early a day as possible to consider the possibilities of arbitrating the coal miners strike. The Indiana commission hopes for favorable responses to its invitation, and in case the labor commissions of the four states meet the coal operators will be asked to meet with them in an endeavor to terminate the strike before it is far under way.

FLINT GLASS WORKERS

There May Be Some Trouble Over the Chimney Scale.

PITTSBURGH, July 6.—To-day's session of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union was taken up with appointment of committees and other routine business. The report of the committee on credentials showed 223 delegates in attendance, representing 25,000 workmen in thirteen branches of the trade.

When the wages scale comes to be presented there will probably be only one branch with which much difficulty in settling on a rate will arise. This is on the chimney scale and the careful preparation is made necessary from the fact that as reports go the chimney manufacturers are going to demand a big reduction—about twenty per cent.—in the rate. As far as can be learned at this early date the majority of the delegates are in favor of granting the chimney people no concessions whatever. This may precipitate a fight on the branch if both sides hold to their determination.

Steel Mill Starts Up.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 6.—The blooming and steel departments of the north mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company were started on single turn this morning. The big mill, which has been idle since the wage dispute with the tonnage hands ten days ago. This mill, it is stated, will be started within a few days.

STREET CAR WRECK

On the Pittsburgh Consolidated Traction Company Line.

FOUR ARE FATALLY INJURED

And Twenty Others Receive Serious Injuries—Two Densely Packed Cars Crash Into One that Had Jumped the Track.

Men, Women and Children Fight Their Way Out of the Wreckage—Exaggerated Reports of the Accident Cause Intense Excitement.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6.—Four people were fatally injured and eighteen or twenty more or less injured in a street car wreck to-night, on the Forbes street line of the Consolidated Traction Company. The names of those seriously injured are:

Michael Doyle, motorman, top of head torn away, two ribs and a leg broken; will die.

W. A. Manly, employed in the circulating department of the Times, scalp laid bare and hurt internally; will probably die.

A Miss Smith, skull fractured; will die.

C. C. Rogers, leg and arm broken and hurt internally; will die.

Mrs. Mary H. Wilson, Arch street, Allegheny, two ribs, right and left ankle broken; may recover.

The full list of injured is not ascertainable at this hour. The wreck occurred on the Soho hill, at the time when the immense crowd which attended the fireworks display at Schenley Park was returning home. An Atwood street car had gone about half way down the hill, when it jumped the track. Closely following it came an open summer car with a trailer, both densely packed with people. Before the second train could be stopped it crashed into the derailed car. Hardly had the first collision happened before a third car, heavily laden, came down the hill at full speed and forced its way into the wreck ahead. It was the second crash that did most of the damage, and the scene was indescribable.

The injured were: Edward Bierach, Mrs. Edward Bierach, W. H. Eisenbels, John McElroy, Henry McHenry, John Carr, Miss Alice Mooney, Miss Carrie Keshlinger, Joseph Mackie, Peter Fay, Miss Lizzie Smith, Miss Annie Smith, two unknown women, one unknown man, John Hoover, Edward Kinney.

The seriously injured were removed to the hospitals and the others were taken to their homes. The passengers who were not wedged in by the debris, fought their way from the wreck. Women and children shrieked, and men yelled and cursed as they frantically endeavored to extricate themselves. A large crowd soon gathered, and exaggerated reports of large loss of life reaching the city, Forbes street was soon a seething mass of anxious people, looking for relatives and friends. All of the available policemen of the city were dispatched to the scene, and order was quickly restored. The injured were removed to their homes in hospitals in ambulances and traffic on the line was resumed about midnight. The delay made it impossible for thousands of people to reach their homes until the early hours of the morning.

NINE PERSONS KILLED

By a Frightful Boiler Explosion and Five Injured.

HARTSVILLE, Tenn., July 6.—A frightful boiler explosion occurred on the farm of W. A. Allen, in the Tenth district of this county, this afternoon, by which nine persons were instantly killed and five badly injured.

The dead are: W. A. Allen, James Allen, Lindsey Allen, Mark Turnstall, Asa Barr, Porter Averitt, ——— Botton, Len Barsdale, Will Allen. The latter two were negroes.

The wounded are Calhoun Stone, leg broken in two places; George Dyce, badly scalded and mangled, will die; John Foley, colored, badly mangled, will die; Albert Haley, colored, badly injured, may recover; Sam Wheeler, colored, leg broken.

Mr. Allen and his men were just concluding the work of threshing wheat and were preparing to leave the field when the explosion occurred, from what cause is not known. Some of the victims were mangled beyond recognition and pieces of boiler were blown several hundred yards.

Heat Fatalities at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—The death list from heat to-day is as follows: L. Benton, a fruit commission merchant; Mrs. Dina Brockenridge; unnamed infant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph O'Donnell; Philomena Sorg; August Wyant, newspaper man from Columbus, Ohio.

This makes five fatalities to-day and thirty-six deaths in the last four days. Prostrations of a more or less serious nature usually are four or five times as great as the number of deaths. To-day was no exception to the rule. The mortality at the weather bureau station during the last twenty-four hours was 14 at 6 a. m., and is 51 at 10 o'clock to-night. The same instrument would stand from 6 to 8 degrees higher on the street.

Four Deaths at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 6.—There were four deaths due to the heat to-day, although the mercury did not rise above 80, according to the weather office. The buildings and pavements have become so thoroughly baked that it is much hotter on the streets than in the tower where the weather man does his business. The dead: Adolph H. Balkman, sunstruck; Edward G. Born, Sven J. Johnson and Charles Smith.